

CENTRAL CONFERENCE CHANGES ANNOUNCED

Bishop McDowell Gives Out Changes of Methodist Pastors

By the Associated Press
Philadelphia, Pa., March 25.—Bishop McDowell early this morning announced the following changes of pastors in the Central Pennsylvania Methodist Conference:

Williamsport District
Bellafronte, Alex. Scott; Benetzette, I. S. Hopkins; Curwensville, W. Biddle; Fairview, I. P. Whitely; Huntington, W. A. Lepley; Glen Campbell, A. B. Harper; Howard M. Mellett; Jersey Shore, Epworth, S. F. Romsley; First, W. J. Schaeffer; Lock Haven, East Main street, S. V. Bedlock; Milesburg and Unionville, Jacques Weston; Montoursville, W. L. Armstrong; Morrisdale, J. D. W. Deaven; Saloma and Lamar, T. J. Fulton; St. Marys, Richard Brock; Wallacetown, E. A. Lawson; Williamsport, High street, Horace R. Peters; York, J. M. Keiser; South, J. E. Jacobs; Third street, A. C. Shuey; Woodrich, E. H. Yocum.

Altoona District
Allegheny, A. T. Ross; Altoona, Broad avenue, J. C. Kinsley; Fifty-eighth street and Lakemont, T. A. Elliott; Fifth avenue, S. C. Carroll; Bakertown, S. A. Shover, Jr.; Blandburg, E. Uta; Clairville, Clara Swartz; Ennville, E. A. Swank; Glen Hope, S. H. Engler; Huntingdon, Fifteenth street, J. M. Brady; First Church, J. H. Price; Juniata, Fifteenth street, T. W. Steele; Manahaw, Raymond H. Pasik; Patton, I. N. Ott; Petersburg, J. B. Boyer; Pine Grove Mills, Ira A. Fisher; Rays Hill, I. M. Moyer; Saxton, J. W. Skellington; Sebelburg, D. M. Kerr; Williamsburg, James Dougherty.

Harrisburg District
Camp Hill, J. W. Williams; Carlisle, K. E. Skillington; Concord, Walter Buyer; East Waterford, G. B. M. Riddell; Fayetteville and Greenfield, Daniel G. Falker and E. R. Whitman; Hanover, A. A. Salter; Marysville, J. F. Glass; Newville, E. C. Myers; Riverside, G. M. Kieffer; Stevensburg, J. S. Brenneke; Thompsons, H. C. Gottschall; Wrightsville, C. W. Briner; Yeagertown and Highland, H. W. Menan; York, Ridge avenue, O. V. Miller; York Springs, J. H. Gilbert.

Sunbury District
Benton, W. H. Williams; Danville, Trinity Church, K. W. McDowell; Exeter and Light streets, B. S. Hillyard; Freeland, J. Brennan; Harveysville, E. R. Gibson; Hazleton, St. Paul, G. S. Womer; Jamison City, J. F. Lepage; Laurelsburg, H. F. Bruns; Trevorton and Irish Valley, M. C. Flagg.

Map-Makers Give Soviets New Impetus

Continued from First Page
tion will be of dealing with a new force, presenting a solid front, knowing no national lines, having one single command, Moscow desperate and listening to no threat, accepting no bribe, and talking a language that no one present at the Peace Conference understands.

Desperate Danger Rises

It is easy to talk of starving Germany into submission, but the issue will be not Germany, but a new power extending from the Rhine to Vladivostok and having one single aim and principle, no matter how evil, but a principle for which the followers will be willing to die. This will present an absolute contrast to the Peace Conference, which in its latter stages has had no principles at all that can be clearly recognized, no leadership and is as badly divided as the Allies were at the time Marshal Foch was given control.

All previous treaties of peace have been forced upon the world by the military power of the victors. The Allies have been spending much time on academic discussions and have frittered away their military power because of a lack of popular support for military movement to enforce peace. The Allies can only talk of starving their enemies into peace, but starvation in eastern Europe appears to have lost its terrors.

Such a peace as Wilson talked about on arriving in Europe might have been enforced by moral suasion and universal recognition of its justice, but the peace which is being made is neither one thing nor the other.

Reds Know No Frontiers

The conference is now busy remaking the map, although it is now confronted with a force that pays no attention to boundaries and will not listen to threats, has no fear of military force and which makes progress into new nations in spite of all the efforts of the Allied governments to keep it hemmed in in Russia. The general feeling here is of the futility of what is now being done at the Peace Conference, but the conference seems unable to do anything else. The conference is like a mechanism, wound up to produce certain results at a certain time, and can't stop, can't do anything else.

The real work of peace will begin when the present futile map-making is over and the present conferees meet representatives of the enemy, probably directed from Moscow.

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3 FRINGS BROS CIGARS

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Per Box 50 Cigars \$3.25

Hungarian Move Mere Mask, View at Prague

Prague, March 25.—(By A. P.)—In political circles here it is declared that the recent happenings in Budapest had long since been arranged by Count Karolyi, who surrendered his office of provisional president in favor of the proletariat government. The change of government, it is declared in these circles, was a political maneuver.

Maquerading under the name of a soviet regime, the Hungarian Government, it is contended, is really standing for nationalism, chauvinism and the Hungarian idea which has always inspired all the Hungarian governments, whether they were headed by the late Count Tisza, Count Karolyi or others.

Austria May Join Hungarian Soviet

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are reported to be mobilizing troops in view of being compelled to reinforce their frontier guards.

Paris, March 25.—(By A. P.)—Unofficial reports from Budapest state that Allied missions there are debating the advisability of leaving, and that the disarmament of French troops in the city is being considered. Order prevails and no injury has as yet been done to foreigners. American representatives are being assured protection and may be asked to remain, it is said.

Martial law has been declared, and the death penalty has been prescribed for armed resistance to the Bolsheviks; for robbery and looting. A fine of 5000 crowns has been fixed for the sale of alcoholic liquor, and a fine of 10,000 crowns for drinking it.

Two British monitors are reported to have arrived at Budapest, having been under fire on their way up the Danube. Other British and French vessels are near at hand. A British patrol boat was seized by the authorities, but was returned with apologies by the government.

Budapest dispatches to the Lamsange Gazette say that Count Michael Karolyi, former Premier of Hungary, has been negotiating with the Moscow Soviet Government since last November through M. Rakovsky, the Bolshevik leader in Prague, with the object of introducing Bolshevism into Hungary, Rumania and Jugoslavia.

"Rumania, which is the last rampart against Bolshevism, is seriously threatened by the Bolshevik troops and six Hungarian divisions," the dispatch says. "The Allies should rush men, munitions and food there, for every hour lost may have serious consequences."

The Russian Soviet government, according to the Math, has sent a message to Budapest asking the new Soviet government there to detain the members of the French military mission as prisoners. The Russian authorities, it was added, desired this action with a view to bringing about the exchange of the French mission for a Soviet mission which the Russian Soviet authorities alleged had been held by the French authorities at Salonika.

Frenches, received at Bern say that Nikolai Lenin, the Russian Bolshevik Premier, intends to send a delegation to confer with M. Bokanyi, who is said to be the "real ruling chief of Hungary, notwithstanding the election of the present provisional government."

Basel, March 25.—(By A. P.)—The Hungarian Commissioner of Military Affairs, says a Budapest dispatch today, has issued an order instructing all soldiers to remain in their units without delay. "If the soldiers do not do their duty, the Hungarian soviet republic is doomed," he added. "The revolutionary government requires armed discipline, and it will create an army well equipped and disciplined."

Count Karolyi, taking farewell of the Derinkoy cabinet on Sunday, is quoted as saying: "What has happened is a natural result of the blindness and ill will with which it was sought to assassinate Hungary." Personally, said the retiring provisional President, he would support the leaders of the people with all his strength and was willing to work and serve as a private soldier. "I resigned," he added, "that Hungary could be saved only by the international."

Amsterdam, March 25.—(By A. P.)—The new Hungarian Government, says a dispatch from Budapest, has decided to abolish all titles of rank, to separate the Church and State and to dismiss all commissioners of the Karolyi government, while inviting workmen's councils to abolish all titles of rank, to separate the Church and State and to dismiss all commissioners of the Karolyi government, while inviting workmen's councils to abolish all titles of rank, to separate the Church and State and to dismiss all commissioners of the Karolyi government.

14-Karat Solid \$11 Gold
Gentlemen's Watch

Go where you will, try as hard as you like, you will not be able to buy the case alone for double the price we charge at this sale for the entire watch. This is the biggest offer we have made so far this season. 300 gents' size, solid 14-K. gold watches, fully guaranteed for a lifetime, the newest up-to-date model with Louis XIV crown and pendant. When we deliver you one of these watches for \$11, we give you the privilege of taking it to your jeweler, subjecting it to any test he likes, drill a hole through it if he chooses, and if he doesn't like it, we will refund your money. We will have them on hand for you to see. We think it unnecessary to go into detail as to how and where we secured them. Suffice it to say that it is the biggest thing we have offered this year, and that since January 1.

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businesses and art treasures in private hands. Describing the events preceding the Hungarian revolution, eye witnesses who have reached Vienna from Budapest report that the streets in the Hungarian capital were very lively Friday afternoon. There were large crowds on all the street corners and processions were in progress. The shops were hastily closed. When the tension was at its highest, heavily armed soldiers appeared and announced that Count Karolyi had just retired as head of the government. Early Saturday soldiers with machine guns occupied the streets in which are situated the Czech consulate and the offices of the British and French missions.

Vienna, March 25.—(By A. P.)—A dispatch to the New Free Press declares that all the non-Socialist parties in Hungary will support the new government, for the reason, it is said, that it has decided to act against the Entente.

The Hungarian people's commissary for socialization has ordered the immediate closing of all stores except food, drug and tobacco shops, and has directed that no goods shall be removed from places under his ban. Offenders will be liable to incur the death penalty, it is said in the order.

Another dispatch to the Neue Freie Presse says that the British-French mission at Budapest, consisting of 246 men, has been disarmed and that a wireless message has been sent to Nikolai Lenin, the Russian Bolshevik Premier, announcing that the Entente missions have left Budapest. The message added: "French troops, filtered by Bolshevism, have been disarmed by us. Mutinies have occurred in some French regiments."

Other dispatches indicate that the Allied missions still in Budapest have not yet been disarmed.

U. S. Envoys Frame Sovereignty Clause

JUGO-SLAVS FEAR REDS WILL OVERRUN EUROPE

Paris, March 25.—(By A. P.)—Jugo-Slav delegates to the Peace Conference take a pessimistic view of the situation in their country. Poland and Rumania, and say that those regions are likely to be affected by the Bolshevik revolution in Hungary.

"We fear," said one delegate, "that in view of the geographic situation of these countries, their resistance to the spread of Bolshevism may be broken and that the Bolshevik will overrun central Europe. The Hungarian revolution signifies not only an extension of the Bolshevik movement to the doors of Vienna, Bucharest and Belgrade, but an alliance between the Russian and Hungarian Soviets. Polish and Rumanian and German Socialists may be involved."

A political and military offensive will probably be directed first against Poland and Rumania and then against Czechoslovakia. The Jugo-Slav nation will come next. In that event the armies of Lenin and his allies would overrun the Balkans and invade western Europe."

LONDON PRESS SCORES PEACE CONFERENCE

London, March 25.—(By A. P.)—Today's newspapers continue to criticize the Paris Peace Conference with responsibility for Hungary's embracing Bolshevism, and the general dissatisfaction over the delay of peace, but the manner in which it has incurred responsibility is variously explained.

While treating the Hungarian episode more lightly than others, because it does not believe the whole country will imitate Budapest, become Bolshevik, the Post accuses the conference of delaying peace, while its specialists are "following the will-of-the-wisp called the league of nations." It also expresses its belief that certain international financial interests are working against the independence of Poland.

The newspaper's panacea is to treat

the diplomatic situation as it was treated militarily, when everything was entrusted to Marshal Foch, and it suggests that supreme direction be given Premier Clemenceau so that "probable failure arising from divided councils may be avoided."

The Telegraph ascribes the gravity of the situation to a "dangerous miscalculation which assumed a much longer war than the Allies were prepared to meet; second, the committee was divided on the question as to whether cables were prizes of war like warships, the British, French and Japanese held them to be prizes, and the United States and Italy taking the opposite view; third, the committee was unanimous that the United States or other third parties should be consulted on the final disposition of German cables landing on their shores. The council finally approved the view that cables are not prizes, but are subject to the same disposition as other private property."

The decision affects thirteen German cables, including those to America and several in the Pacific connecting former German colonies.

Washington, March 25.—(By A. P.)—Advices to the State Department today from Bogota said that Colombia had named a delegation of three to represent it at the Peace Conference. M. Crutilla is chairman, M. Restrepo is legal adviser and M. Restrepo is understood that Crutilla and Restrepo also will represent Colombia in the Venezuelan boundary arbitration to be held at Bern in May and that Dr. Julio Barón Nino has been named a member of the arbitration commission.

These sons of the metropolis and the Empire State are the heroes of Kimmel Hill, of Peronne, of Bellecourt, of St. Quentin, Cambria, of Bony and Le Cateau. They fought gloriously. They helped win the most stupendous conflict the world has ever seen. The fruit of the victory is now in the hands of the people of all civilized nations, great and small. In the hour of rejoicing we shall not forget the bravest of the brave men."

N. Y. Joy Riotous as 27th Parades

Continued from First Page
a reminder of the ancient days when the Greek and Roman victors, returning home in triumph from the wars, passed under garlands of laurel over earth "that never before had been trod by the foot of man."

After the first roars of cheers that heralded the start of the parade a hush fell over the crowds and heads were covered as a caisson draped in mourning came into sight. A great service flag, with a gold star for each of the men who perished in service overseas, furnished the symbolic evidence of the division's remembrance of those who made the supreme sacrifice.

The deep solemnity of the occasion gave way a moment later when General O'Ryan and his staff, mounted, trotted up the avenue followed by the Fifty-fourth Brigade, which headed the column.

Wounded Wave Crutches and Sing
Then followed the grim and yet most inspiring spectacle in the parade. Nearly 2000 automobiles bearing the war-wounded men of the division and other units rolled slowly by.

The wounded, with the crowd in enthusiasm. They sang, waved their crutches and called out greeting to their friends. The automobiles, driven by members of the various women's auxiliaries, were showered with flowers, candy and cigarettes.

Airplanes dipped and whirled close overhead, but the exhaust of their engines was lost in the general tumult.

An unpleasant incident occurred at St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a police inspector forced 300 wounded, seated in

chairs in front of the grandstand, to get up and seek places in the side streets. Social welfare workers and the wounded men objected to this action, but their protests were unheeded.

Just before the head of the parade reached the Hotel Savoy and Netherland guests in the windows literally cheered the wounded men in the stands below with coins, cigarettes and candy. The crowds in the street took the cue and joined in the presentation of gifts.

When the soldiers reached Fifty-ninth street they saw something that reminded them of the days in France. This was the camouflage that gave the subway excavations the appearance of gardens of flowers and young trees.

One policeman was trampled by the crowd at Madison Square and suffered injuries to leg and body.

At Seventy-seventh street, crowds again broke through the police lines. Women carrying babies were knocked down and injured and some fainted. An emergency hospital was set up there.

Of the thousands of persons perched precariously on window ledges and roofs along the line of march, two fell and one was killed. A man fell through a skylight to the basement of a six-story building and was dead when rescuers reached him. A spectator fell from a roof, striking a man in the crowd beneath. Neither was injured severely.

Acting Secretary of War Crowell, representing the War Department, said the part played by the former Empire State guardsmen in France would "illuminate the pages of American history for all time." Speaking at the review of the troops he said:

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